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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/690,455	10/18/2000	Keiichiro Yoshihara	C14-127596M/YAH	3808

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[REDACTED] EXAMINER

SHAPIRO, LEONID

[REDACTED] ART UNIT [REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

2673

DATE MAILED: 06/03/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

*[Signature]*

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	09/690,455	YOSHIHARA ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Leonid Shapiro	2673

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on *Application filed on 10/18/2000*.

2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 18 October 2000 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.  
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claim1 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harada et al. (US Patent No. 6, 072, 476.

Harada et al. teaches about an apparatus which comprises:

a first panel including a first display. (See Fig 2a-2c, items 51, 53, 54-2, 54-1, 56, in description See Col. 8, Lines 9-26)

a second panel including a second display (See Fig 2a-2c, items 51, 53, 54-2, 54-1, 56, in description See Col. 8, Lines 9-26)

the second panel is adapted to be opened and closed with respect to the first display about the side as an axis. (See Fig 2a-2c, items 51, 53, 54-2, 54-1, 56, in description See

Col. 8, Lines 9-26). Harada et al. did not shows the use of his system in the in a vehicle. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to use Harada et al. system with two displays in a vehicle to improve operability of the ~~vehicle-mounted~~ apparatus.

2. Claim 2 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harada et al. as aforementioned in claim 1 in view of Jin. (US Patent No. 5, 659, 361).

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Harada et al. does not teach about second panel be turned upside down. Jin shows tilttable, rotatable panel as LCD viewfinder which could be rotated 360°. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to use Jin rotatable panel in Harada et al. system with two displays in a vehicle to improve operability of the vehicle-mounted apparatus. (See Fig. 3A, items 1, 2, in description See Col. 3, Lines 49-55 and Col. 4, Lines 21-25).

3. Claims 3, 8 and 11 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harada et al. and Jin as aforementioned in claims 1 and 2 in view of Pabon et al. (US Patent No. 6, 256, 020 B1).

As to claim 3, Harada et al. and Jin does not teach about an operating and means to change the function on operating switch according to the predetermined conditions. Pabon et al. shows how to indicate a current function assigned to each operating switch key (switch). (See Fig.2, item 24, in description See Col. 3, Lines 10-15 and Col. 4, Lines 58-68). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to use Pabon et al. method in Harada et al. and Jin system to achieve more flexibility and reduce cost by using the computer resources.

As to claim 8, See above rejection of claims 1-3.

As to claim 11, See above rejection of claim 3.

4. Claims 4, 5 and 12, 13, 14 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harada et al., and Jin, and Pabon et al. as aforementioned in claims 2 and 3 in view of Nakadozono (US Patent No. 5, 121, 112).

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As to claim 4, Harada et al., and Jin, and Pabon et al. teach how to rotate second panel and how change the function indication on operating switch. Harada et al., and Jin, and Pabon et al. do not show means for rotating switch and function indication. Nakadozono shows plurality of sensors, display and means of control (See Fig. 1, items 101, 103, in description See Col. 2, Lines 50-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to use Nakadozono method of detection when the second panel is rotated upside down in Haraga et al., and Jin, and Paton et al system to change function indication to achieve more flexibility and reduce cost by using the computer resources.

As to claim 5, Harada et al., and Jin, and Pabon et al. show an axis of rotating relative to the upside down rotation of a second display. Harada et al., and Jin, and Pabon et al. do not show a first and second gears, button on the opposite surface of the second panel and slide plate with a rack for rotation... As shown above in rejection of claim 4 there is alternative way of implementation of changing function indication without mechanically rotating switch achieve more flexibility and reduce cost by using the computer resources.

As to claim 12, See above rejection of claim 4.

As to claims 13 and 14, See above rejection of claim 5.

5. Claims 6, 9 and 15-22 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harada et al. and Jin, and Pabon et al, and Nakadozono as aforementioned in claims 1-6 in view of Ishii et al. (US Patent No. 5, 710, 600).

As to claim 6, Harada et al. shows the first and second displays. Harada et al. does not show means for displaying the current audio source on at least one of the displays. Ishii et al. shows

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images of the current audio source. (See Fig. 1, 3, item 2, in description See Col. 5, Lines 8-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to use Ishii et al. method of displaying in Haraga et al system to identify the current audio source.

As to claims 9, See above rejection of claims 1, 6.

As to claims 15 –18, See above rejection of claim 6.

7. Claims 7, 10 and 19-22 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harada et al., and Jin, and Pabon et al. as aforementioned in claims 2 and 3 in view of Kamamoto et al. (US Patent No. 5, 982, 429).

As to claim 7, Harada et al., and Jin, and Pabon et al. teach how to rotate second panel and how change the function indication on operating switch. Harada et al., and Jin, and Pabon et al. do not show means for switching the source upon detection. Kamamoto et al. shows how to enable a speaker upon of movement of the viewfinder from a closed position. (See Fig. 2, items 1, 7, in description See Col. 2, Lines 30-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in the time of invention to use Kamamoto et al method of displaying in Harada et al., and Jin, and Pabon et al. system to switch the source upon detecting for the user convenience.

As to claim 10, See above rejection of claims 1 and 7.

As to claims 19-22, See above rejection of claim 7.

### *Conclusion*

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

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- The Hartman (US Patent No. 6, 067, 078) reference discloses a system for displaying images for the driver and a passenger of the vehicle.
- The Narayanaswamy et al. (US Patent No. 6, 144, 358) reference discloses a multi-display electronic device.
- The Someya et al. (US Patent No4, 757, 388) reference discloses a camera with electronic viewfinder.
- The Inoguchi et al. (US Patent No6, 224, 222 B1) reference discloses a combined display panel.
- The King et al. (US Patent No. 5, 859, 594) reference discloses a selective call receiver having selectable displays.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leonid Shapiro whose telephone number is 703-305-5661. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 a.m. to 5 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bipin Shalwala can be reached on 703-305-4938. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-872-9314 for regular communications and 703-872-9314 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4750.

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May 28, 2002



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